

PLACZEK, Joachim, mgr inż.

Rock grinding. Rudy i metale P. no. LP: 478-481 D'ca.

1. Instytut Metali Nieżelaznych, Warszawa.

ZMUDZINSKI, Kazimierz; PLACZEK, Joachim

Flocculation, flocculators and their application. Przem chem 41
no.11:632-633 N '62.

1. Instytut Metali Niezależnych, Gliwice.

PLACZEK L.

Country : GDR H-33
Category= : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. -- Cellulose and Its Derivatives. 40941
Abs. Jour. : B. Zh. - Khim., No. 11, 1959
Author : Jayme, G. and Placzek, L.
Institut. : Not given
Title : Effect of the Composition of Poplar Wood on the Properties of the Hemicellulose Produced Therefrom
Orig. Pub. : Holz Roh- u Werkstoff, 15, No 6, 244-246 (1957)
Abstract : In the neutral sulfite cooking of poplar wood (PW) the initial alkalinity of the solution must be adjusted by the addition of Na_2CO_3 in such a way that the pH at the end of the cook will be about 6.4. At a maximum cooking temperature of 180° the above result is achieved by the addition of 10% Na_2SO_3 and 4% Na_2CO_3 (based on the weight of the PW). An increase in the strength of the hemicellulose (HC) obtained is observed when the amount of sulfite is increased; the increase in strength is accompanied by a decrease in the yield of HC and a decrease in the lignin (L) content in the HC. When lower

Card: 1/2

M-178

Country : Poland H-3C
Category : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their
Applications. -- Lacquers. Paints. Coatings.
Abstr. Jour. : R. Zh. - Khim., No. 11, 1959 40821
Author : Plachecki, J. and Kryszkiewica, E.
Institut. : Not given
Title : Quick-Drying Paints for Railroad Freight Cars Used
by Swiss Railroads
Orig. Pub. : Przegląd Kolejowy Mechan, 9, No 12, 356-361 (1957)
Abstract : The Swiss Railroad Administration uses quick-drying
PVA-based water-emulsion paints for railroad freight
cars. The drying rate of these paints on glass
plates at 18-20° is 2 hrs. The paints are not
damaged during transport in the winter and have
withstood tests in which they are cooled to -20°
for 2 hrs. The hardened films are not softened by
the application of a second coat of the same paint,
are resistant to abrasion, and do not contaminate
a cotton wad [sic: nonbleeding?]. PVA paints
must withstand two-year tests in which test panels
are exposed to the atmosphere on the roof of the
factory. Metal parts can be coated with PVA paints

Card: 1/2

PLACZEK, Z

Investigation of capillary structure of catalgins and their carriers. W. Celer, Z. Placzek, and St. Ciborowski. *Przemysl Chemiczny*, 1953, 32(10), 1111-1114 (English summary). The capacity of microcapillaries of porous substances is dependent upon the diam. of these substances; it is obtained by measuring the CO₂ (the absorbent) desorption isotherms at the temp. -78°.

Genz A. Wozny

RB

(2)

8/28

PLACZKOWSKI, Stanislaw

Case of carcinoma embryonale testis in a two-year old boy.
Polski przegl. chir. 29 no.3:261-264 Mar 57.

1. Z Oddzialu Chirurgii Dzieciecej Szpitala ^oojewodzkiego im.
K. Miarki w Opolu Dyrektor: dr. med. M. Buchalik. Adres autora:
Poznan, ul. Szymanskiego 6.

(TESTES, neoplasms
embryoma in 2-year old boy, surg. (Pol))

PAWLIKOWSKI, Stefan prof., dr., inż.; LOGOWSKA, Maria, dr., inż.; PLACZEK,
Joachim, mgr., inż.; BIALAS, Jan, inż.

Dry milling of sulfur ore. Rudy i metale 6 no. 12:533-534 D 11.

PLACZEK, W.

National Polish Scientific Seminar on "Studies on, and evaluation
of plastics and synthetic fibers." Primary work week no. 8:
207 My 1961.

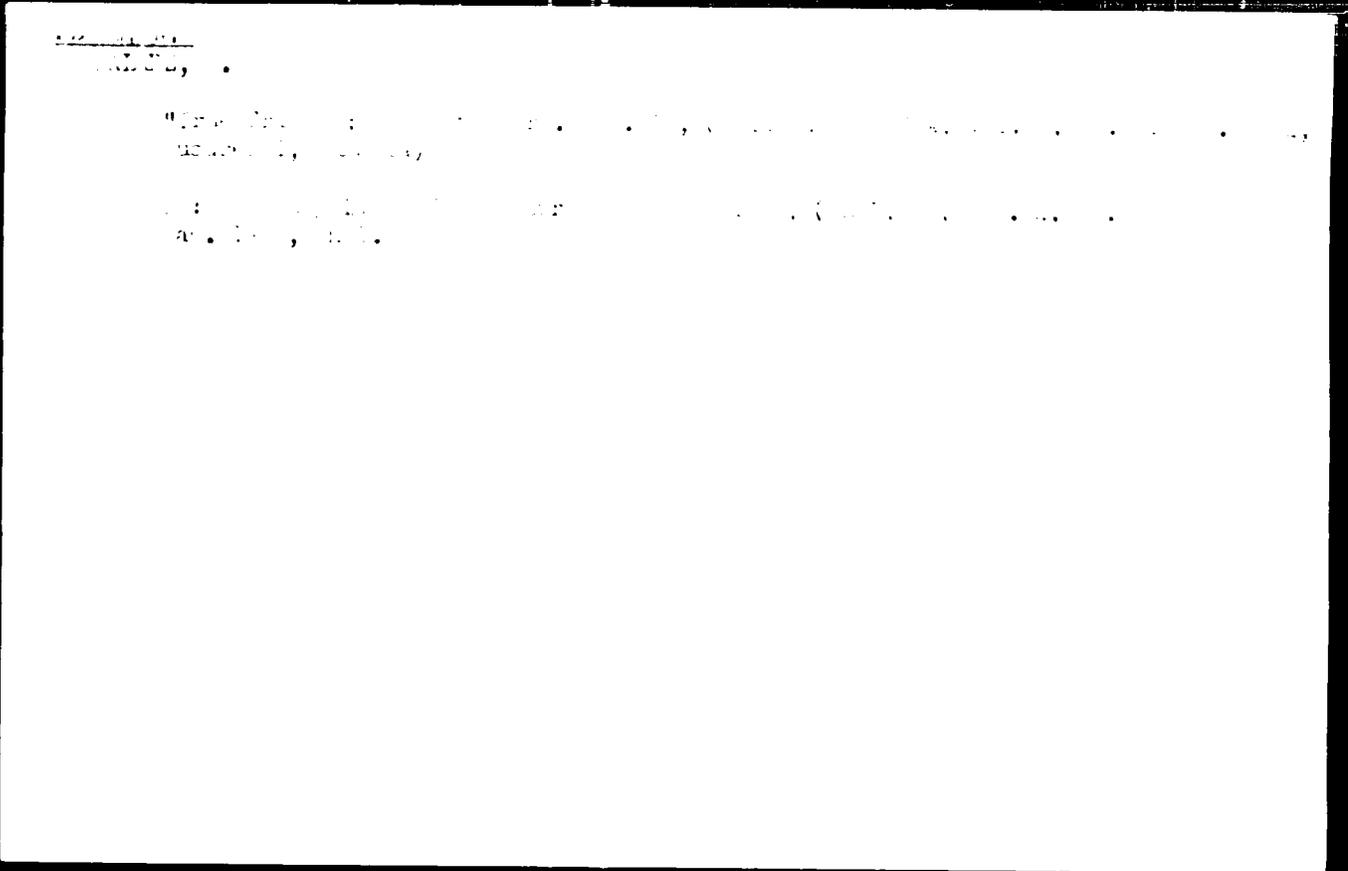
PLACZEK, Wieslaw

Determination of the resistance of plasticized polyvinyl foils
to low temperatures. Polimery twors wielk 7 no.7/8:266-271
Jl-Ag '62.

1. Zaklad Oceny i Pomiarow, Instytut Tworzyw Sztucznych, Warszawa.

PLACZEK, Zdzislaw, mgr.

Polish dyestuffs in the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance.
Chemik 16 no.9:257 S '63.



PLADIS, F., inshener.

Organizing nonstop meeting and overtaking train junctions. Vest.
TSMII MPS 15 no.2:62 S '56. (MIRA 9:12)
(United States--Railroads--Crossings)

GOL'DENTUL, B.A., inzh.; PLADIS, F.A., inzh.

Diesel-contact locomotives. Zhel.dor.transp. 41 no.6:85-88
Ja '59. (MIRA 12:9)

(Locomotives)

IL'IN, K.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; PLADIS, F.A., inzh.

Technical and economic evaluation of the various methods of
determining freight weight. Vest. TSNII MPS 20 no.2:46-49 '61.
(Railroads--Freight) (Weighing machines) (MIRA 14:3)

VECHERIN, Ya.P., inzh.; DERIBAS, A.T.; DOBROSEL'SKAYA, A.P., kand.tekhn.
nauk; PLADIS, F.A., inzh.; TIKHONCHUK, Yu.M., kand.ekon.nauk

Cooperative use of engineering equipment resulting from the
combination of transportation systems. Vest.TSNII MPS 18
no.2:21-25 Apr '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(Railroads--Equipment and supplies)

VOV 18700, 11, inar. 112 11, F. 1., insh.

Improvement of weighing operations and equipment is an urgent
need. Zhel. dor. transp. 46 no. 10: 30-34 1964. (MIR 1964)

PLATTSCHKE, R.

Die wichtigsten Eisenbahn-Neubauten in der Sowjetunion. [The most important newly built
railroads in the Soviet Union]. Petermanns geographische Mitteilungen, LXXXVI,
1940, v. 6, p. 161-166.

FIG: 12.PLA

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communication, A Bibliography, Library of Congress,
Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

LETTNER, Ferenc, dr., egyetemi tanár, tanszékvezető; P. PLAGANYI, Marta,
okleveles gépészmérnök; FALLOVITS, Imre, okleveles gépészmérnök

Effect of machining matching surfaces on the dynamic rigidity
of machine tools. Gép 15 no.5:190-194, My '63.

1. Budapesti Műszaki Egyetem Gépgyártástechnológiai Tanszék.
2. "Gép" főszerkesztője (for Lettner).

PLAGOTISHNA E. T., ZOFRENYA P. M., RYKOVA A. N.

5362. PLAGOTISHNA E. T., ZOFRENYA P. M., RYKOVA A. N. Dnepropetrovsk Univ. Activity of adenosinetriphosphatase and amylase in denervated muscles Biochim., Mosk. 1967, 18/1 (79-85) Tables 5

The activity of ATPase in denervated muscles was investigated in view of the fall of phosphorus-containing substances in muscles after denervation. Preliminary experiments with normal muscle preparations showed that optimal conditions for the action of ATPase are given in presence of Mg⁺⁺ and Ca⁺⁺ ions simultaneously, at pH 9. ATPase in denervated muscles under these conditions is markedly less active than in normal ones. Low concentrations of acetylcholine produced a slight increase in activity; higher concentrations, however, led to a further fall in activity. To test the possibility of carbohydrate degradation in denervated muscles without any participation of phosphates, the activity of amylase was investigated as well. This enzyme also showed a decreased activity in comparison with normal muscle amylase.

Engl. - 12 ref.

SO: Excerpta Medica, Section II, Vol. 4, No. 10

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5460

Leningradskiy metallicheskiy zavod. Otdel tekhnicheskoy informatsii.

Nekotoryye voprosy tekhnologii proizvodstva turbin (Certain Problems in the Manufacture of Turbines) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1960. 398 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 7) Errata slip inserted. 2,100 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: RSFSR. Sovet narodnogo khozyaystva Leningradskogo ekonomicheskogo administrativnogo rayona, Upravleniye tyazhelogo mashinostroyeniya, and Leningradskiy dvazhdy ordena Lenina metallicheskiy zavod. Otdel tekhnicheskoy informatsii.

Ed. (Title page): G. A. Drobilko; Editorial Board: Resp. Ed.: G. A. Drobilko, B. A. Glebov, A. M. Mayzel', and M. Kh. Mernik; Tech. Ed.: A. I. Kontorovich; Managing Ed. for Literature on Machine-Building Technology: Ye. P. Naumov, Engineer, Leningrad Department, Mashgiz.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for technical personnel in turbine plants, institutes, planning organizations, as well as for production innovators.

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Certain Problems (Cont.)

SOV/5460

COVERAGE: The experience of the LMZ (Leningradskiy metallicheskiy zavod - Leningrad Metalworking Plant) in the manufacture of modern large-capacity turbines is presented. Methods for the rationalization of basic manufacturing processes and for the mechanization and automation of manual operations are given. Descriptions of attachments and tools designed by LMZ for improving labor productivity and product quality are provided, and advanced inspection methods discussed. References accompany some articles. No personalities are mentioned. There are 26 references: 25 Soviet and 1 English.

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**I. NEW PROCESSING METHODS IN MACHINING
AND ASSEMBLY**

Ganze, Z. M. [Engineer]. The Organization, Methods, and Trends in Efforts for Improving the Easy Manufacturability of Designs for Large Hydraulic Turbines
Card 2/12

5

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FLAGOV, Sh. S., and GAFER, S. M.,

"Building Hydraulic Turbines," Technological Developments at the Lenin Works
Works Imeri Stalin, Moscow, Mashgin, 1951. p. 103

11-11-64

11-11-64

Four Centimeter List, April 1964

PLAGUYEV, S. F.

1416 AEC-14-8874

CHLORINE ELECTRODE OF COMPARISON IN MOLTEN

CHLORIDES M. V. Smirnov, S. F. Plaguyev, and I. E. Ivanovskii. Translated by [B] [U]charevsky from Zhur. Fiz. Khim. 20: 772-7 (1955): 6p

The conditions influencing the stability and reproducibility of chlorine electrode potential of comparison in molten chlorides were investigated. It has been shown that carbon electrodes for spectral analysis are the most suitable for the preparation of chlorine electrodes in comparison. It was shown that in order to accelerate the attainment of the stable E_{Cl} value of the potential of a chlorine electrode the carbon electrode should be polarized anodically in molten chlorides for a few minutes. The possibility of measuring the potentials in molten chlorides by means of a chlorine electrode with an accuracy of 10^{-4} V has been proved.

(uncl)

L. FLANNER.

•They Learn from Accidents Only in the Power Plant Industry. (Waterbury, Conn.)
Vol. 9, no. 1, Feb. 1968 (Budgetary.)

Vol. 9, no. 9
CC: Monthly List of East European Associations./Library of Congress, Oct 24, 1968.

Category : CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Nuclear Physics - Instruments and Installations
Method of Measurement and Investigation

0-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1957, No 257

Author : Plajner, Zdenek
Title : Beta Spectroscopy

Orig Pub : Ceskosl. casop. fys., 1955, 5, No 3 328-347

Abstract : Survey article

Card : 1/1

Category : CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Nuclear Physics - Instruments and Installations C-2
Method of Measurement and Investigation

Abs Jour Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1957, No 254

Author Plajner, Zdenek

Inst : Fyz ustav CSAV, Prague, Czechoslovakia

Title Magnetic Beta-Spectrometer with Thin Magnetic Lens

Orig Pub Ceskosl. casop. fys. 1957, 5, No 2, 204-211

Abstract A description of the construction of the beta-spectrometer with thin lens, intended for the investigation of short-lived beta emitter. It is possible to investigate spectra of particles, emitted directly by the target of an accelerating tube. The spectrometer is designed for electron energies up to 3.5 Mev. A Geiger-Mueller counter is used for the recording. The resolving power is 2% at a solid angle of 0.5°.

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PLAFNER, ZDENEK

19 3
High-transmission X-ray spectrometer. Zdenek Plafner and Vlastislav Brydov (Czech. Acad. Sci., Prague). *Czechoslov. J. Phys.* 10, 115-20(1960).—An intermediate-image, magnetic-lens X-ray spectrometer of the Slits and Siegbahn type (CA 44, 1814) is described. The focusing properties, resolution, and transmission at different diaphragm settings and magnetic field gradients were studied. The spectrometer was calibrated with Th B, Th C, and Th C' sources. An example of the measurement of 9° is given. The spectrometer is useful for electron energies up to 20 k.e.v., has a max. resolution of 1.5% at a source diameter of 3 mm., and a max. transmission of 5%.

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4/037/60/000/02/005/018

21.5.60
AUTHORS: Plajner, Zdeněk and Brabec, Vlastislav

TITLE: Beta-ray Spectrometer with High Transmission

PERIODICAL: Československý časopis pro fysiku, 1960, Nr 2,
pp 115 - 121

ABSTRACT: Slătis and Siegbahn (Ref 11) observed that with a particular magnetic-field gradient the transmission of a β -ray spectrometer increases considerably. A point image is formed in the plane of the detector and an additional circular image in a plane situated midway between the source and detector. This focusing arrangement permits the use of large apertures. The present paper describes the construction of a Slătis and Siegbahn type of spectrometer having intermediate resolving power and high transmission. The instrument is shown schematically in Figure 1: A - iron envelope; B - iron disc; C₁ and C₂ - apertures; D - pole pieces; E₁ to E₅ - windings of the solenoidal magnetic lens; F - block of lead; H - vacuum lock; CH - water-cooling system; I - aluminium cylinder; J - brass cylinder;

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E024/E320

Beta-ray Spectrometer with High Transmission

P - electron detector; V - vacuum connection;
Z - sample holder.

The vacuum chamber is formed by the brass cylinder J (698 x 230 x 10 mm) to which 6 copper rings of 490 mm dia are welded. The cylinder thus formed is lined with the aluminium cylinder I (2 mm thick), in order to reduce scattering. The windings E_1 and E_5 have 2100 turns each of insulated copper wire, 2.36 mm in dia. E_2 , E_3 and E_4 have 140 windings each of copper wire, 3 mm in dia. The total resistance of the windings is 20.5Ω . The cooling system is arranged so that the outer windings receive more cooling, because they dissipate most of the power. The iron envelope consists of the cylinder A (710 x 490 x 35 mm) and the discs B, which also serve as lids for the vacuum chamber. The shape of the magnetic field is determined by the pole pieces D, which are interchangeable. They are 110 mm thick and the distance between them is 600 mm. All the iron parts are

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E024/E320

Beta-ray Spectrometer with High Transmission

made from Arema Extra Special Steel. One pole piece holds the radioactive source and the other the detector. Two 10 mm thick baffles with apertures C_1 and C_2 are situated in the vacuum chamber. The position of C_1 , which is adjustable from outside, determines the transmission and resolution of the spectrometer. C_2 is ring-shaped and is midway between the sample and the detector. The lead block F absorbs the γ -rays. The vacuum is normally better than 10^{-4} mm Hg. The detector is a GM counter with a thin window. The counter is pumped simultaneously with the vacuum chamber and afterwards filled with a mixture of argon and ethylene in the ratio of 8:2 at 10 cm Hg pressure. A generator producing 9 kW at 440 V is used to excite the magnet coils. The current is electronically stabilized with an accuracy better than $\pm 1\%$. The central aperture C_2 has to be chosen to suit the requirements of a particular measurement. The narrower

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Beta-ray Spectrometer with High Transmission
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it is the better the resolution but the worse the transmission. The position for the central aperture was determined by a photographic method. Figure 2 shows the influence of the width of the aperture on the resolving power and transmission. The properties of the spectrometer were also studied as a function of the magnetic-field gradient, the position of the sample and the position of the first aperture. The optimum transmission was obtained for a ratio of the current in the central windings to the total current of 0.83. A simple series connection of the windings gave perfectly adequate results. The position of the source was chosen so as to give maximum transmission. Figure 4 shows the transmission and resolution as a function of the position of the first aperture. It was usually adjusted to achieve a suitable compromise. The magnetic field on the axis of the spectrometer was measured by the ballistic method and is shown in Figure 5 for a magnetizing current of 1 A. It was found that the momentum of the electrons expressed in gauss cm was linearly

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E024/E320

Beta-ray Spectrometer with High Transmission

proportional to the current in A: the factor of proportionality $k = 653.6 \pm 1.8$.

This spectrometer is useful for continuous measurements up to 2 MeV. For higher energies it can be used intermittently. Figure 3⁶ shows the Fermi diagram of the beta-ray spectrum of S_{35} . The measurements have shown that the instrument is of good quality.

There are 6 figures and 11 references, 9 of which are English and 2 Swedish.

ASSOCIATION: Ústav jaderného výzkumu ČSAV, Praha
(Institute of Nuclear Research, ČSAV, Prague)

SUBMITTED: August 15, 1959

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L 22376-66 EWT(m) DIAAP

ACC NR: AP6009366

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0055/65/015/011/0824/0831

AUTHOR: Maly, L.; Plajner, Z.; Dragoun, O.; Kuklik, A.; Bocev, B.

ORG: Nuclear Research Institute, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Rez.

TITLE: Radioactive decay of Re¹⁸⁸ 19

SOURCE: Chekhoslovatskiy fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 15, no. 11, 1965, 824-831

TOPIC TAGS: radioactive decay, radiation spectrum, photoelectron, conversion electron spectrum, electron structure, nuclear radiation spectrometer, radioisotope, rhenium, gamma transition

ABSTRACT: The spectra of negatons, conversion electrons, and photoelectrons have been measured with the iron-collar double-focusing spectrometer. Two β -groups with end-point energies of 2128 and 1973 keV and $l_{\beta\beta}$ values of 8.04 and 8.41 were observed. The K and L conversion coefficients of the 155.0-keV transition were found to be nearly in agreement with theory. Three new γ -transitions, 635, 1175, and 1461 keV were observed, and some corrections of the decay scheme were made. The possible interpretation of the excited states are discussed. The partial results of this paper were presented at the Annual Nuclear Spectroscopy Conference, Dubna, June 1964. At this conference.

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ACC NR: AP6009366

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the authors were told about the work on the same isotope done by the Soviet group. Because this information was incomplete, it was not included in the list of references. A paper has since been published (V. D. Vitman, N. A. Vionova, B. S. Dzhelepov, Yadernaya fizika, 1, 1965, 191). Besides the three new γ -transitions observed in the present paper, the seven additional γ -transitions are reported, and several energies in the two papers in question are slightly different. The authors thank M. Burianek, V. Kopriva, and F. Prasek for their assistance in this work. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 2 tables. [Based on author's abstract]

[MT]

SUB CODE: 20/

SUBM DATE: 21Apr65/

ORIG REF: 003/

OTH REF: 017/ SOV REF: 002

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67095

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CZECH/37-59-6-3/25

AUTHOR: Zdeněk PlajnerTITLE: Radioactive Decay^A of Cs¹³⁷^APERIODICAL: Československý Časopis Pro Fysiku, 1959, Nr 6,
pp 567-572

ABSTRACT: The double-focusing β -spectrometer used in these experiments will be described elsewhere (Ref 19). The β -ray and conversion electron spectrum of Cs^{137} is shown in Fig 1. Fig 2 shows the Fermi diagram of the soft component with and without corrections. One correction factor used by the author linearised the Fermi diagram down to an energy of 260 keV. A more accurate correction factor, due to Osoba (Ref 15), linearised the Fermi diagram down to 100 keV. The maximum energy of the soft component was found to be 520 ± 2 keV. Fig 3 shows the uncorrected (curve 1) and corrected (curve 2) Fermi diagrams for the hard component. It is difficult, from this spectrum, to determine E_{max} and some ambiguity remains after linearisation of the diagram. The value of E_{max} for the hard component obtained from the corrected Fermi diagram was 1183 ± 6 keV. By adding the

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Radioactive Decay of Cs137

maximum energy of the soft component and the energy of the γ -transition at 661.6 keV, the author obtained for the hard component, 1182 ± 2 keV. The fraction of the hard (high-energy) component was 4% of the total radiation. This is in good agreement with Wapstra's results (Ref 12) but not with those of Langer and Moffat (Ref 7). Fig 4 shows the K, L and M conversion lines. The ratios obtained were:

$$K : L = 5.8 \pm 0.3$$

$$K : (L + M) = 4.6 \pm 0.2$$

$$K : (M + N) = 4.3 \pm 0.5$$

The conversion coefficient of the 661.6 keV γ -transition was $\alpha_K = 0.091 \pm 0.004$ (the theoretical value of α_K for an M-type transition is 0.094). A table on p 571 shows that generally good agreement was obtained between the author's values of α_K , $K:L$, $K:(L+M)$ and $K:(M+N)$ and those reported by others (Refs 10, 18).

Acknowledgements are made to L. Malý, M. Burianek, V. Kopriva and E. Nováková for their assistance. ✓

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Radioactive Decay of Cs137

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CZBCH/37-59-6-3/25

There are 4 figures, 1 table and 20 references, of which
2 are Soviet, 15 English, 1 Swedish, 1 French and
1 Czech.

ASSOCIATION: Ústav jaderného výzkumu ČSAV, Praha
Card 3/3 (Nuclear Research Institute, Czechoslovak Academy
of Sciences, Prague)

SUBMITTED: April 29, 1957

FRANCO, G.

FRANCO, G. Spectroscopy of β radiation. 1. 3. 1.

Vol. 5, no. 3, May 1965
CESKOSLOVENSKY CASOPIS PRO FYZIKU
SCIENCE
Praha, Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accessions, Vol. 1, no. 1, May 1966

HÄJNER, Z.

HÄJNER, Z. Magnetic spectrometer for β radiation with a short .
p. 204.

Vol. 5, no. 2, Mar. 1955
ČESKOSLOVENSKÝ ČASOPIS PRO FYZIKU
SCIENCE
Czechoslovakia (1955)

So: East European Accessions, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956

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69114
Z/037/60/000/01/006/014
E024/E520AUTHORS: Plajner, Zdeněk and Malý, LuděkTITLE: Double Focusing Beta-Ray Spectrometer /9PERIODICAL: Československý časopis pro fysiku, Nr 1,
pp 47-55

ABSTRACT: It has been shown theoretically (Ref 10) that in a magnetic field:

$$H(r) = H(r_0) \left(\frac{r_0}{r} \right)^n \quad \text{for } 0 < n < 1. \quad (1)$$

with a plane of symmetry at $z = 0$, a stable orbit for charged particles exists. It can be shown that, in such a magnetic field, electrons emitted from a point source lying on a circle of radius r_0 will form an image of the source after traversing the angle $\theta = \pi/\sqrt{2}$. Every cylindrically symmetrical inhomogeneous magnetic field whose axial component in the plane of symmetry $z = 0$ is:

$$H_z(r, 0) = H_z(r_0, 0) \{ 1 + \alpha \rho + \beta \rho^2 + \dots \} \quad (2)$$

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Double Focusing Beta-Ray Spectrometer

has a focusing effect in two directions, radially and axially (Fig 1). The aberrations of this electron optical system are discussed (see also Ref 12). The magnet (Fig 2) of the present instrument is a cylindrical container comprising two pole-pieces A and B, 135 cm in diameter, and a cylindrical yoke C 41 cm high. The pole-pieces weigh approximately 900 kg and the yoke approximately 560 kg. They are all made of high-permeability, low-coercivity steel. The maximum dimensional inaccuracy is 0.15 mm, which is higher than was originally specified. Between the pole-pieces is a hollow brass cylinder D, acting as a spacer between the pole-pieces and carrying the system of baffles and slits. The magnet winding E, which is inside the yoke, is divided into four self-contained windings, each with 2300 turns of 1.8 mm diameter copper wire. By slight changes in the distribution of the current between the windings, a very useful additional control of the focusing properties is obtained. The maximum current is 2A.

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Double Focusing Beta-Ray Spectrometer

With 240 V applied in series, electrons up to 3.5 MeV can be focused. No cooling is necessary. The vacuum chamber is formed by the pole-pieces A and B and the brass cylinder F (internal diameter 91 cm, height 40 cm, thickness 2 cm). Rubber rings make a vacuum-tight joint between the pole-pieces and the cylinder F. A vacuum of approximately 7×10^{-6} mm Hg was used. The radioactive source is introduced into the spectrometer through windows (in the yoke and in the vacuum chamber) situated in the 6 cm gap between the second and third windings. The specimen holder DP slides into its operating position. There are five slits, each aluminium baffle being 10 mm thick. The first slit stops most electrons with angles larger than φ_{max} and φ_z ; the second and fifth define the width of the beam and are at 45° relative to source and the detector, respectively. Their radial aperture is adjustable. The third and fourth slits are fixed and define φ_{max} and φ_z . The electrons are detected by a cylindrical

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Double Focusing Beta-Ray Spectrometer

Geiger-Müller counter with a side window, which forms the exit slit of the spectrometer. The window is interchangeable. The counter is about 45 mm long and 20 mm in diameter, in order to reduce the background counting rate. The counter is shielded by lead approximately 18 cm thick. The current, whose source is a battery, is regulated by an accurate rotary rheostat. It is measured in terms of the potential drop on a normal resistance with a 5-decade potentiometer. The stability of the current is better than $1:10^4$, which is adequate for a resolution of 0.1%. The intensity of the magnetic field is measured with high accuracy by a permalloy probe (Ref 14). The shape of the magnetic field was investigated by a ballistic method in the region from $r = 18$ to 42 cm. The field differed considerably from that theoretically predicted. This is due to the inaccuracy in the shaping of the pole-pieces. It was corrected by changing the ratio of the currents, as described above. The experimental values of this

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EO24/E520

Double Focusing Beta-Ray Spectrometer

field are shown in Fig 3, where the full curve is the theoretical field and the points are the measured values. The agreement, within the important region between $r = 19$ to 41 cm, is to within 0.3%. This does not impose any limitations on the resolution. In order to eliminate the possible effects of incomplete demagnetization before starting the measurements, a standard source was used for calibration purposes whenever high accuracy was demanded. Thus, a reference point for the energy scale was obtained. The linear dependence of the intensity of the magnetic field on the current was checked and found to be better than 0.05%. The axial focus of the instrument was found photographically. However, the axial and radial foci do not necessarily fully coincide, and it is most important that the detector should be at the radial focus. This was determined experimentally. Table 3 gives the relation between the radial aperture, the transmission and the theoretical and experimental half-widths of a spectral

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E024/E520

Double Focusing Beta-Ray Spectrometer

line. Many measurements have been made on this spectrometer and it has been found fully satisfactory. Fig 6 shows part of the spectrum of Th(B + C + C"), from which the resolving power of the instrument can be judged.

There are 6 figures, 3 tables and 15 references, 2 of which are Soviet, 3 Swedish, 1 German and 9 English. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Ústav jaderného výzkumu ČSAV, Praha
(Institute of Nuclear Physics, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague)

SUBMITTED: August 5, 1959

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24.6210

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AUTHOR: Zdeněk Plažner

CZECH/37-59-6-3/25

TITLE: Radioactive Decay of Cs137

PERIODICAL: Československý Časopis Pro Fysiku, 1959, Nr 6, pp 567-572

ABSTRACT: The double-focusing β -spectrometer used in these experiments will be described elsewhere (Ref 19). The β -ray and conversion electron spectrum of Cs137 is shown in Fig 1. Fig 2 shows the Fermi diagram of the soft component with and without corrections. One correction factor used by the author linearised the Fermi diagram down to an energy of 260 keV. A more accurate correction factor, due to Osoba (Ref 15), linearised the Fermi diagram down to 100 keV. The maximum energy of the soft component was found to be 520 ± 2 keV. Fig 3 shows the uncorrected (curve 1) and corrected (curve 2) Fermi diagrams for the hard component. It is difficult, from this spectrum, to determine E_{max} and some ambiguity remains after linearisation of the diagram. The value of E_{max} for the hard component obtained from the corrected Fermi diagram was 1183 ± 6 keV. By adding the

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Radioactive Decay of Cs137

maximum energy of the soft component and the energy of the γ -transition at 661.6 keV, the author obtained for the hard component, 1182 ± 2 keV. The fraction of the hard (high-energy) component was 4% of the total radiation. This is in good agreement with Wapstra's results (Ref 12) but not with those of Langer and Moffat (Ref 7). Fig 4 shows the K, L and M conversion lines. The ratios obtained were:

$$K : L = 5.8 \pm 0.3$$

$$K : (L + M) = 4.6 \pm 0.2$$

$$K : (M + N) = 4.3 \pm 0.5$$

The conversion coefficient of the 661.6 keV γ -transition was $a_k = 0.091 \pm 0.004$ (the theoretical value of a_k for an M-type transition is 0.094). A table on p 571 shows that generally good agreement was obtained between the author's values of a_k , $K:L$, $K:(L+M)$ and $K:(M+N)$ and those reported by others (Refs 10-18).

Acknowledgements are made to L. Malý, M. Burianek, V. Kopriva and E. Nováková for their assistance.

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Radioactive Decay of Cs137

67095
CZECH/37-59-6-3/25

There are 4 figures, 1 table and 20 references, of which
2 are Soviet, 15 English, 1 Swedish, 1 French and
1 Czech.

ASSOCIATION: Ústav jaderného výzkumu ČSAV, Praha
Card 3/3 (Nuclear Research Institute, Czechoslovak Academy
of Sciences, Prague)

SUBMITTED: April 29, 1957

KOUTSKY, Karel, (Brno); PLAK, Vaclav (Brno)

A note on the omissible points in complete systems of points and
straight lines in the plane. Cas pro pest mat 85 no.1:60-69 F '60.

(EEAI 9:10)

(Geometry)

PLAKATINA, F.I.

Graphic method of the control of observations on soil temperature.
Meteor. i gidrol. no. 2:55 P '64. (MIRA 17:5)

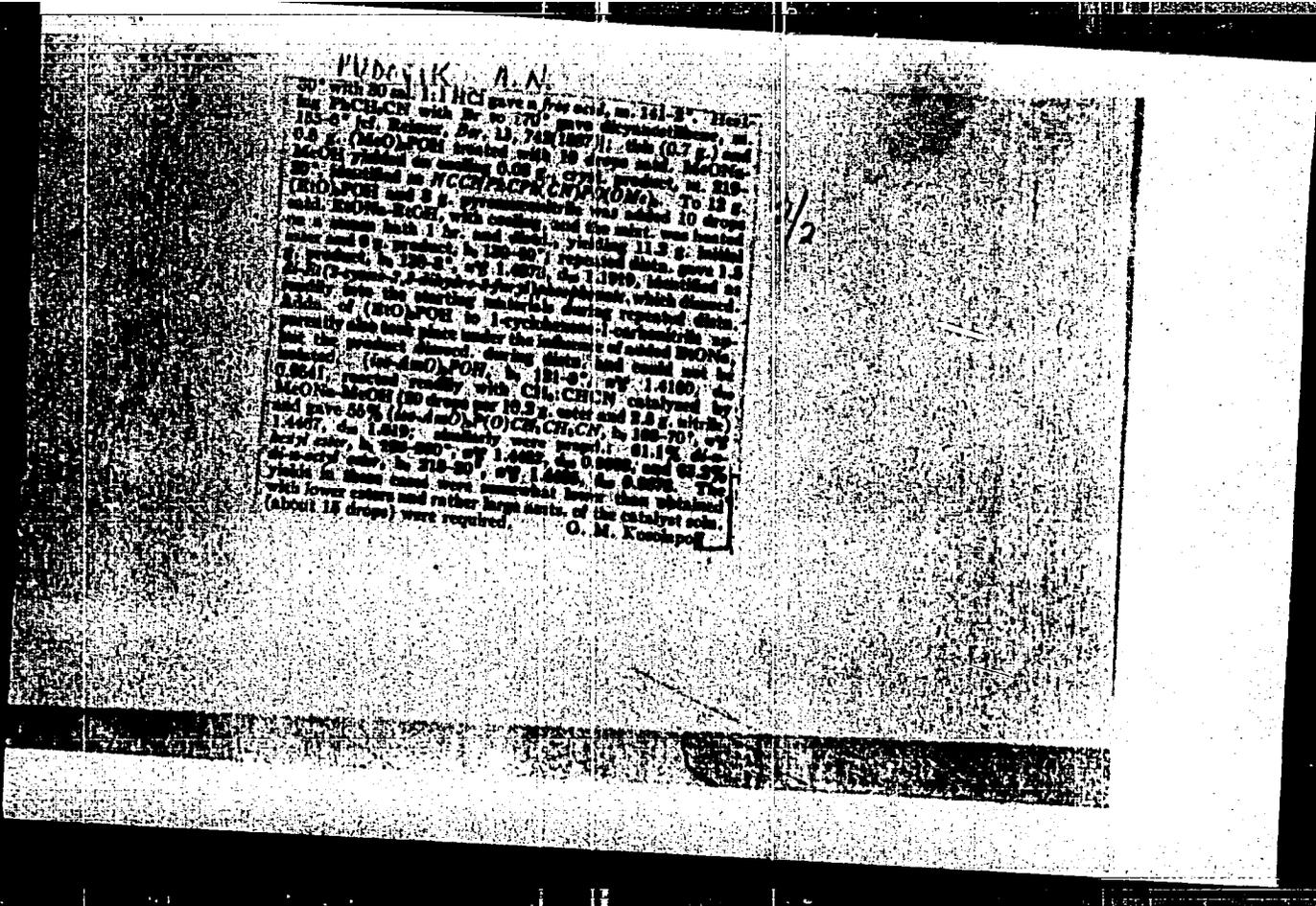
1. Irkutskaya gidrometeorologicheskaya observatoriya.

PLAKATINA, N.I.

Reaction of dialkyl phosphorus acids to unsaturated
 compounds. 2. Addition of dialkyl phosphorus acids to
 acrylonitrile. O. N. FROLOV, *Soviet Sci. Chem. Ser.* 1953,
 31-3 (1953), p. 45, 2813a; 48, 8100g. CH₃-
 C≡C-CN (I) (5.3 g.) and 5.5 g. (MeO)₂POH treated with
 cooling with 5 drops satd. MeONa in MeOH reacted vigor-
 ously at first, and formed a viscous soln.; distn. gave 10 g.
 (MeO)₂POH (R = CH₃, CH₃Me, C₂H₅), bp 141-3°, n_D²⁰ 1.433;
 with 12 drops satd. EtONa-EtOH gave 15 g. (EtO)₂POH
 (EtO)₂POH, bp 140-7°, n_D²⁰ 1.4364, d₄²⁰ 1.0945. I with
 BuOH for completion and gave 61% (MeO)₂POH, bp
 150-3°, n_D²⁰ 1.4201, d₄²⁰ 1.0186. (MeO)₂POH (18 g.) and
 MeONa-MeCH₂ gave 18 g. (60.5%) (MeO)₂POH, bp
 144-5°, n_D²⁰ 1.4430, d₄²⁰ 1.1086. The same prod-
 uct formed in 60.5% yield from MeCH₂C≡CN (II), bp
 144-5°, n_D²⁰ 1.4430, d₄²⁰ 1.1086. II gave 61% d-III after
 same product, bp 140-30°, n_D²⁰ 1.4220, d₄²⁰ 1.0224. With
 (EtO)₂POH, II gave 89% (EtO)₂POH, bp 177-5°, n_D²⁰
 1.4460, d₄²⁰ 1.0184, while III gave 60.5% same
 product, bp 170-5°, n_D²⁰ 1.4445, d₄²⁰ 1.0186. In-
 sition of I into III occurred under the abn. conditions of the
 reaction. Heating 4.5 g. IV in a sealed tube 12 hrs. to 120-

CH
①

(OVER)



PLAKHANIN, V.V.

Plakhanin, V.V. "The position effect of a steam superheater in a boiler as related to temperature of superheating to load," Trudy Nikolayevsk korablestroit. in-ta, No. 6, 1948, p. 44-55

SO: U-2898, Letopis Zhurnalnykh Statey, No. 1, 1949

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.17 Vol.4/2 Public Health, etc. Feb 58

PLAKHIN, A.S.

539. THE DUST FACTOR IN STEEL INDUSTRY (Russian text). Plakhin A.S. The Reg. Inst. of Hyg., Moscow. GIGIENA 1956, 8 (45-49)

A study was made of working conditions and the incidence of silicosis among workers in 8 moulding installations of the 4 major machine building plants in the Moscow region. The following conclusions were reached: (1) the rate at which silicosis develops differs in workers of the various groups and depends on the phase of the industrial process, on working conditions and on the individual characteristics of the exposed men. (2) Prophylactic measures for removal of dust from the air are imperative in the fight against silicosis. (3) Of special importance in the perfection of the more advanced methods of moulding and of cleaning of the metal. (4) The planning of new moulding plants should consider isolation of dust processes in separate departments. (5) Technological methods, exceptionally dangerous to the health of workers, like open use of jets of compressed air for removal of metal dust from machine parts, should be forbidden. (6) Periodical medical checks of the metal workers should be organized, and the problem of rational employment of sufferers from silicosis solved. (7) The fight against industrial silicosis requires the combined applications of hygienic and technological measures by hygienists and technologists.

Vavilin - Moscow

AZAROVICH, A.Ye., student V kursa; PLAKHIN, V.K., student V kursa

Selecting an efficient bottom design in lode mining by the battery
breast method. Much rab. stud. GMSO MGI no.5:7-22 '57.

(MIRA 11:11)

(Mining engineering)

PLAKHIN, A.S., nauchnyy sotrudnik

The dust factor and its significance in founding. *Gig. i san.* 21
no.8:45-49 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Iz Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo sanitarno-
gigienicheskogo instituta.

(INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

prev. of silicosis in welding indust.)

(SILICOSIS, prev. and control
in indust.)

BOLTAES, B.I.; PLACHEKOV, B.T.

Autodiffusion in selenium. Zhur.tekh.fiz. 27 no.10:2229-2231
O '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(Selenium)

PLAKHIN, V.K.; AZARKOVICH, A.Ye., inzh.

Construction of levels for ore recovery in the Kochkar' Mine.
Gor. zhur. no.9:20-23 S '61. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Glavnyy inzh. shakhty im. Frunze, g.Plast Chelyabinskoy obl.
(for Plakhin). 2. Vsesoyuzny, trest po burovym i vzryvnym rabotam,
Moskva (for Azarkovich).

(Kochkar' region--Mining engineering)

OVCHINNIKOV, I.M.; PLAKHIN, Ye.S.

Distribution of the Atlantic and Levantine waters in the
Mediterranean Sea. Okeanologiya 3 no.4:642-652 '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR.

FLAKHIN, Ye.A.

Some notes on the deep water masses of the eastern basin
of the Mediterranean Sea. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. fiz. iog.
20 no. 5:27-32 S-O 165. (MI A 1964)

1. Kafedra okeanologii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo
universiteta. Submitted April 1, 1964.

PLAKHIN, Yu.A.

Modification of removable partial dentures. Stomatologia 43
no.1:99 Ja-P'64 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Ortopedicheskoye otdeleniye (av. Yu.A. Plakhin) Omskoy
gorodskoy stomatologicheskoy polikliniki (glavnyy vrach
P.Ya. Morozov).

L 46243-66
ACC NR: AP6029916

AUTHOR: Kuz'ma, Yu. B.; Chepiga, M. V.; Zhakhina, A. M.
ORG: L'vov State University Im. Iv. Franko (L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

JIP(e) JD/MW
SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/66/0

TITLE: Phase equilibria in the systems Cr-Co-B, Mn-Fe-B, and Mn-Co-B

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Nauch materialy, v. 2, no. 7, 1966, 1218-1224

TOPIC TAGS: iron compound, manganese compound, cobalt compound

ABSTRACT: The study constitutes a part of systematic investigations being carried out in the Inorganic Chemistry Department of L'vov University (Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii L'vovskogo universiteta), concerned with the phase diagrams of ternary systems of two transition metals with boron and the crystal structures of the ternary compounds formed. The systems Cr-Co-B, Mn-Fe-B, and Mn-Co-B were studied by X-ray structural analysis and in part by microstructural analysis, and the isothermal sections of these systems at 800°C were plotted. The compound Cr₂Co₂B₆ (τ phase), having a Cr₂Co₂B₆ type structure (a = 10.471 Å), exists in the Cr-Co-B system. The borides of Cr, Mn, Fe, and Co were dissolved in the Mn-Fe-B system. A ternary compound (τ phase) of the type Cr₂Co₂B₆ was confirmed in the Mn-Fe-B system. The presence of continuous solid solutions (τ phase) of the type Cr₂Co₂B₆ was confirmed in the Mn-Fe-B system. A ternary compound (τ phase) of the type Cr₂Co₂B₆ is formed in the Mn-Co-B system.

UDC: 541.123.3

L 46243-66

ACC NR: AP6023916

region of homogeneity of the τ phase is located between 10 and 40 at. % Mn. The existence of $(Mn, Co)_2B$ and $(Mn, Co)B$ solid solutions was confirmed. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 14Oct65/ ORIG REF: 010 / OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

hs

~~PLAKHOTIN, I.~~

This makes work easier. Prom. koop. no.5:24 My '58.

(MIRA 11:4)

1. Tekhnoruk arteli im. 3-y pyatiletki, Poltava.
(Drawing instruments)

LOGUNOV, L.A.; PLAKHOTNIK, L.A.

Change of the tunnel current density in the process of making the
p-n junction. Radiotekh. i elektron. 9 no.1:182-183 Ja '64.
(MIRA 17:3)

PLAKHOTIN, M., Lt. Col., Vet. Service
DEPT. of Operative Surgery and Topographical Anatomy, Vet. Academy of the Armed
Forces of the USSR
"Surgical significance of fascia and connective tissue spaces."
SO: Vet. 24 (4) 1947, p. 24

PLAKHOTIN, M. V.

PLAKHOTIN, M. V. (Lt. Col., V. S., Department of Operative Surgery, Militar-Veterinary Academy, Veterinary Service). An answer to the article by Lecturer Chubar.

So: Veterinariya; 24; 10; October 1947; encl.
TABCJN

PLAKHOTIN, M. V.

PLAKHOTIN, M. V. (Lieutenant Colonel, Veterinary Service, Department of Operative Surgery and Topographical Anatomy, Military-Veterinary Academy). On binding deeply set vessels.

So: Veterinariya; 24; 10; October 1947; Incl.
TABCON

FLAKHOTIN, M. V. I KHARCHENKO, M. D.

42540. O nekotorykh novykh sposobakh artropunktsii u loshadi. Veterinariya, 1948, No. 12, S. 25-29.

PLAKHOTIN, M.V., Lt. Col.

Vet. Service, Dept. of Operative Surgery and Topographical anatomy,
Military Vet. Acad.

"Some features of the cessation of blood flow from large vessels in
the area of the croup and thigh in horse."

SO: Veterinariia 25(5), 1948, p. 17

FLAKHOTIN, M. V.; KIBARCHENKO, M. D.

"About some new methods of arthropuncture in
horses."

SO: Veterinaria 25(12), 1948, p. 25

PLAKHOTIN, M. V.

MD

The effect of magnetic stimuli and some related aspects on the behavior of young fish. M. V. Plakhotin, D. J. Shchegolev, K. B. Vasil'ev, A. F. Vlasovskii, and A. A. Frolov. *Izvestiya Akad. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Biol. Sci.* 1982, 4171. To the ration of hatched roach 1-3 months old was added 0.5-1.0 ml. protein pyruvate, 0.05 g. L-lysine, 10-20 mg. penicillin and simultaneously a substance which inhibition of this experiment was made. Wt. increase and fat accumulation were studied.

D. S. Levin

Next - busy lab.

PIAKHOTIN, M.V., doktor veterinarnykh nauk, professor.

Certain problems of anesthesia in castration of domestic animals.
Veterinariia 31 no.3:56-58 Mr '54. (MLRA 7:2)

1. Moskovskaya veterinarnaya akademiya.

PLAKHOTIN, M.V., doktor veterin. nauk, prof.; ANDREYEVA, Z.P., doktor
veterin. nauk

Reviews and bibliography. Veterinarika 38 no.8:88-90 Ag 161
(MIRA 18:1)

PLAKHOTIN, M.V., prof.; GOLIKOV, A.N., dotsent

Therapeutic use of neurotomy and perineural injections of
novocaine and alcohol-novocaine solutions. Veterinariia 38
no.11:54-56 N '61 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Moskovskaya veterinarnaya akademiya.

OLIVKOV, Boris Mikhaylovich [deceased]; PLAKHOTIN, Mikhail Vasil'yevich;
USACHEVA, I.O., red.; DZYBEVA, V.M., tekhn.red.

[Prescription manual for veterinary surgery] Retsepturnyi
spravochnik po veterinarnoi khirurgii. Izd.3., dop. Moskva,
Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1960. 137 p.

(Veterinary materia medica and pharmacy)

(MIRA 13:11)

PLAKHOTIN, M.V., prof.; GOLIKOV, A.N., dots.

Current status of the problem of treating wounds in farm animals.
Veterinariia 36 no.2:75-79 F '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Moskovskaya veterinarnaya akademiya.
(Wounds--Treatment)

Neurology

USDA, Forest Service

USDA Forest Service, Forest Sciences Laboratory, 2011

Author: [Name], M.V.

Institution: Moscow Veterinary Academy

Title: Projective Neurophysiology of the Carotid
Zona in Horses.

On File: Dr. [Name], 1972, 10, 1-177.

Abstract: The study contains a detailed description of the afferent and efferent vessels of the carotid zone and of parasympathetic innervation of the cranial nerve-sympathetic ganglion, the trigeminal and the carotid nerves. The internal carotid artery can serve as the point of orientation for locating the carotid branch of the trigeminal nerve, the cranial nerve-sympathetic ganglion.

Curr. : 1/2

USSR/Farm Animals. Horses

Q-2

Abstr Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 11, 1958, No 49962

Author : ~~Plakhotin~~, M.V.

Inst : Moscow Academy of Veterinary Medicine

Title : Projections of Basic Vascular Ducts and of Nerve Trunk in Scapula and Shoulder Areas of Horses.

Orig Pub : Tr. Mosk. Vet. akad., 1956, 10, 78-94

Abstract : Vascular and neurovascular zones should be investigated and described according to layers. These zones are subdivided into superficial, deep-seated, and intracervical zones. Deep-seated zones are in turn subdivided into intramuscular (intracervical), submuscular, preosteal, intracostal, subosteal intramuscular, and subosteal submuscular zones. Using the methods of roentgenography and coordinated dioptrography, projections of basic vascular ducts and of nerve trunks of scapular and shoulder areas in horses were established, as well as vascular and neurovascular zones of the scapular area. Ways and means are described of how to obtain these data on

Card : 1/2

PLAKHOTIN, M.V., prof.; BELOV, A.D., aspirant

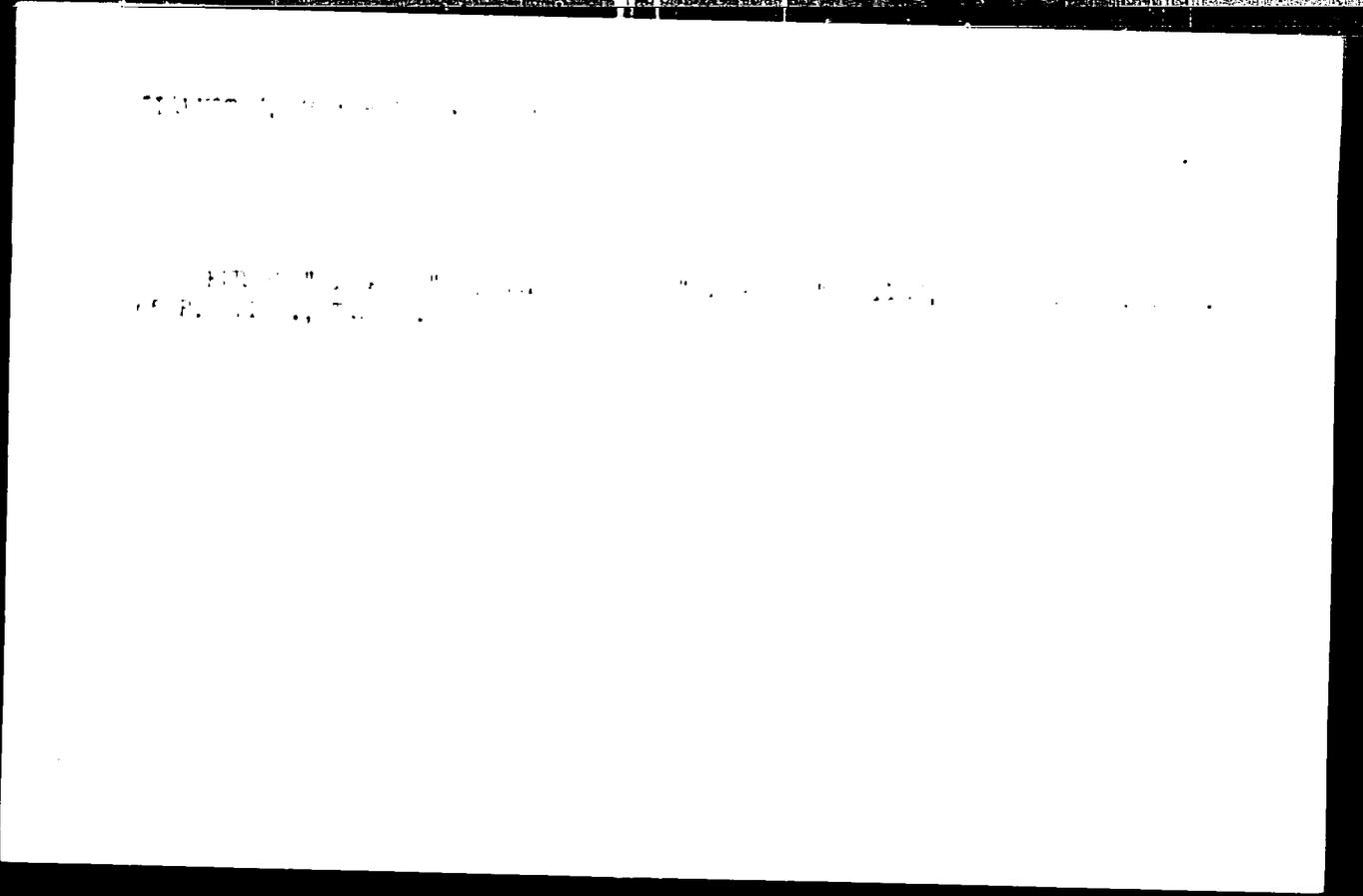
Role of radioactive isotopes in veterinary medicine. Veteri-
naria 35 no.8:61-64 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Moskovskaya veterinarnaya akademiya.
(Radioisotopes) (Veterinary medicine)

PLAKHOTIN, M.V., professor, doktor veterinarnykh nauk.

Projection method in topographical anatomy. Sbor. trud. Khark', vol.
inst. 22:381-391 '54. (MIRA 9:12)

1. Kafedra obshchey i chastnoy khirurgii Moskovskogo khimiko-tekhnologicheskogo instituta molochnoy i myasnoy promyshlennosti.
(Veterinary anatomy)



PLAKHOTINA, L.S.

Effect of stimulation of the brain on functional interrelations
between the ovaries and the hypophysis. Fiziol.zhur.[Ukr.] 9
no.1:125-128 Ja.-P '63. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Kafedra gistologii Khar'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

FUKHALIN, A.I., inzhener; ~~PLAKHON~~, A.M., inzhener.

Mechanisation at the dispatch storehouses of automobile factories.
Mekh.trud.rab. 11 no.5:42-43 My '57. (MLRA 10:7)
(Automobile industry) (Cranes, derricks, etc.)

FRANKENIN, M. I.

Defended his Candidates Dissertation in the Geology faculty of the University on 3 July 1952.

Dissertation: "An Investigation of the Dependence of the Stability of Amphibole Crystallites (Mylonite Minerals) on the Nature of Clay."

DO: Vestnik Leningradskogo Universiteta, Seriya Fiziko-Matematicheskie Nauki, 1952, No. 1, p. 100-105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

ZUBENKO, P.M.; REVA, A.D.; PIAKHOTISHINA, Ye.T.

Function of adenisotriphosphatase and amylase in denervated muscles
Biokhimiia, Moskva 15 no.1:79-85 Ja-P '50. (CML 19:3)

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PLAKHOTISHINA, I. T.

Chemical Abstr.
Vol. 48 No. 4
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Biological Chemistry

Enzymic activity of denervated muscle...
F. M. Shklyar and E. T. Plakhotishina
(Dnepropetrovsk Univ., Ukr. S.S.R.)
Zhur. 24, 224-22 (1953) in Ukrainian with Russian summary; cf. C.A. 48, 2811a.
Spasms of the peripheral nervous system which result in neurogenic atrophy can be treated by electrotherapy, which causes essential structural changes, including enzymic changes. The enzymic changes investigated in 3-4 week-old denervated rabbit caecocolic, acetylcholinesterase (ATP-ase) and protease. In the early period of denervation, elec. stimulation retards structural changes, and in the later phase may even inhibit them. Elec. stimulation of denervated muscles increases ATP-ase activity. After 22 days, the P split off, in mg./g. in normal muscle was 7.6, and in denervated 5.1, on the av. After 28 days, P split off in denervated, nonstimulated muscle was 5.8, and in denervated, stimulated 7.2. Protease activity of the denervated muscle was represented by a N increase of 3.23 mg. N/g. of muscle, (normal 1.23). Protease activities for denervated, nonstimulated and for denervated, stimulated were 2.20 and 1.80, resp. The digestion rates of the proteins in denervated muscle homogenates, by some peptin, were resp., 7.15 and 10.00 mg. N/g. of muscle, for a given time of incubation. The proteins of denervated muscle were more readily digested by peptin than those of normal muscle.
Clayton F. Hildebrand

BOL'SHAKOV, V.I., inzh.; PLAKHOTNEV, A.N., inzh.; KAUL', R.A., kand.tekhn.
nauk; KROMOV, A.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

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YESAKOV, V.A.; FLAKHOTNIK, A.S.; ALEKSEYEV, A.I.; FELOVSEV, I.A.,
ed. red.; SOLOVYEV, A.I., ed.

[Russian ocean and sea studies in the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century] Russkie okeanicheskije issledovaniia v XIX-nachale XX v. Moskva, Nauka, 1974.
158 p.

AUTHOR: Plakhotnik, A. P. SOV/50-58-8-4/18

TITLE: A. P. Sokolov, an Excellent Russian Historian of Marine Research (Vydayushchiyaya russkiy istorik issledovaniya more, A. P. Sokolov) On the 100th Anniversary of His Death (k 100-letiyu so dnya smerti)

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1958, Nr 8, pp. 24-27 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Aleksandr Petrovich Sokolov belonged to the most prominent representatives of the Russian Naval Officers' Corps of the middle of the 19th century. After Sokolov had finished the Morskoy kadetkiy korpus (Russian Naval College) (1834) he served until 1843 on ships of the fleet in the Caspian Sea and the Baltic Sea (Kaspiyskoye, Baltiyskoye more). Then he was transferred to the Gidrograficheskiy departament (Hydrographical Department). Though Sokolov's life did externally not differ from that of many Russian naval officers of that time, his life was a great scientific deed; he influenced inextinguishably the development of almost all branches of geography connected in any way with the sea. Sokolov's merits are especially great in the marine geography of Russia, in hydrography and oceanography. The favorite themes of his investigations were

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